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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/025,723	12/18/2001	Jeffrey Scott Hepburn	198-1276	2242	
22844 75	22844 7590 10/04/2005			EXAMINER	
FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, LLC.			TRAN, BINH Q		
SUITE 600 - P. ONE PARKLA	ARKLANE TOWERS EA NE BLVD.	AST	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
DEARBORN,	MI 48126		3748		

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Astion Commence	10/025,723 ,	HEPBURN ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
·	BINH Q. TRAN	3748			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONEL	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	. ,				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 Ju	ly 2005.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	ice except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the merits is			
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213 _.			
Disposition of Claims	•	•			
4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7 and 10-18</u> is/are rejected.					
	7) Claim(s) <u>8-9</u> is/are objected to.				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	•				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form P1O-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
 Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau 		d in this National Stage			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	•	d.			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da				

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the amendment filed July 13, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 1-7, and 10-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Hirota et al. (Hirota) (Patent Number 6,233,925).

Regarding claims 1, 10-11, and 15, Hirota discloses a system and method for controlling a temperature of an emission control device (e.g. 11, 80) receiving exhaust gases from an engine (1), the device (e.g. 11, 80) being coupled adjacent and downstream of an oxidation catalyst (80), said system comprising: a reductant valve (e.g. 124, 126) selectively supplying reductant to said exhaust gases responsive to a first signal; a throttle valve (e.g. 117, 21) controlling flow of said exhaust gases to said oxidation catalyst responsive to a second signal; and a controller (20) operably connected to said reductant valve and said throttle valve, said controller generating said first and second signals to control a mixture of said exhaust gases and said reductant flowing into said

oxidation catalyst to control a temperature of said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claims 2 and 16, Hirota further discloses that the temperature is controlled while said mixture is rich of stoichiometry and NOx is being removed from said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claims 3 and 17, Hirota further discloses that the temperature is controlled while said mixture is rich of stoichiometry and SOx is being removed from said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claims 4 and 18, Hirota further discloses that the temperature is controlled while said mixture is lean of stoichiometry and said emission control device is oxidizing particulate matter (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 5, Hirota further discloses that the step of indicating when NOx needs to be removed from said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 6, Hirota further discloses that the step of indicating when SOx needs to be removed from said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 7, Hirota further discloses that the step of indicating when particulate matter needs to be removed from said emission control device (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 12, Hirota further discloses that the emission control device comprises a NOx trap (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 13, Hirota further discloses that the emission control device comprises a combined NOx trap-particulate filter (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Regarding claim 14, Hirota further discloses that the a temperature sensor (28) generating a third signal indicative of a temperature in said oxidation catalyst, said third signal being received by said controller (e.g. See col. 20, lines 31-67; cols. 21-22, lines 1-67; col. 23, lines 1-47).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Since allowable subject matter has been indicated, applicant is encouraged to submit formal drawings in response to this Office action. The early submission of formal drawings will permit the Office to review the drawings for acceptability and to resolve any informalities remaining therein before the application is passed to issue. This will avoid possible delays in the issue process.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed July 13, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not completely persuasive. *Claims 1-18 are pending*.

Applicant's cooperation in explaining the claims subject matter more specific to overcome the claim rejection is appreciated.

Applicants have argued that Hirota does not teach or suggest Applicants's claimed invention. More specifically, Applicants assert that the reference to Hirota fails to disclose an oxidation catalyst. The examiner respectfully disagrees, in column 20, lines 30-43, Hirota has clearly disclosed that "FIG. 20 shows the constitution of important parts of an exhaust discharge control device in a seventh embodiment. The exhaust discharge control device in this embodiment is based on the constitution of the preceding embodiments and provided with an S trap 80 upstream of a catalytic converter 11. To be specific, the S trap 80 is disposed between exhaust pipes 18a and 18b connecting the third port of an exhaust directional control valve 120 and an inlet 11a of the catalytic converter 11. An S trap material 81 formed of an occluding and reducing type NOx catalyst having high SOx absorbing capability (SOx absorbent) 81 is housed in the S trap 80." In addition, in column 6, lines 1-52, Hirota has also disclosed "It has not been clarified why NOx or SOx is well purified in the presence of oxygen in the NOx absorbent 10 while the air-fuel ratio of the exhaust gas flowing into the NOx absorbent 10 is rich. The reasons might be as follows. Even if the air-fuel ratios of the gas mixtures burned in the respective cylinders are lean in the normal operation, the exhaust gases discharged from the cylinders contain HC. Some of HC is oxidized in the NOx absorbent 10 and the remaining HC is adhered onto the surface of catalyst particulates, such as platinum Pt particles without being oxidized. Also, if NOx or SOx is discharged from the NOx absorbent 10, the air-fuel ratio of the exhaust gas flowing into the NOx absorbent 10 is made rich as sated above. Meanwhile, if oxygen exists in the NOx absorbent 10 while the air-fuel ratio of the gas mixture burned in each of the cylinders to discharge NOx or SOx from the NOx absorbent 10 is set at a stoichiometric air fuel ratio, oxidization reaction locally occurs around platinum Pt. At this Application/Control Number: 10/025,723

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moment, since the temperature of the exhaust gas flowing into the NOx absorbent 10 is increased in comparison with that in normal operation, the temperature of NOx absorbent 10 rises accordingly, with the result that HC and CO on the platinum Pt surface are further oxidized with oxygen. HC and CO are, thereby, removed from the platinum Pt surface, ensuring good NOx or SOx purification action of the NOx absorbent 10. Alternatively, if the air-fuel ratios of the gas mixtures burned in the respective cylinders are made rich, HC and CO in the exhaust gas flowing into the NOx absorbent 10 react with oxygen on the surface of, for example platinum. As a result, the surrounding of the platinum Pt is locally heated to accelerate the reaction of HC and CO adhered onto the platinum Pt surface with oxygen, thereby removing HC and CO from the platinum Pt surface. In either case, if HC is removed from the platinum Pt surface, it is reformed to a reducing agent effective for NOx or SOx. This makes it possible to further ensure that NOx or SOx discharged from the NOx absorbent 10 is reduced by the reducing agent."

It is well understood in the art that "S trap material 81 <u>formed of an occluding and reducing type NOx catalyst having high SOx absorbing capability</u>" is also oxidation NOx in the exhaust gas of the internal combustion engine.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

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calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory

period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Examiner Binh Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-4865. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Thomas E. Denion, can be reach on (571) 272-4859. The fax phone numbers for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571) 273-8300 for regular communications

and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BT

September 30, 2005

Binh Q. Tran

Patent Examiner

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